

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 22nd July, 1880.

POLITICAL.

THE *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 16th July states that when
The Eastern question. a man comes in contact with persons
who are more civilized than he, he
should voluntarily improve his conduct and rise up to their
level, otherwise they are sure to bring pressure to bear upon
him to do so. Turkey disregarded this maxim and did not place
her administration on a satisfactory footing. Her enemy, Rus-
sia, declared war against her on this pretext. Had not Eng-
land interfered and checked the ambition of Russia, God knows
what would have been the fate of Turkey. Turkey suffered
very much from the war, but it is to be regretted that she did
not still introduce full reforms as she ought to have done. The
cause of this is that ministers are frequently changed in Turkey.
To-day a vazir is appointed, to-morrow he is dismissed and a
new man appointed in his place. This frequent change of minis-
ters renders the improvement of the administration impossible,
and the ex-ministers who are so dishonourably turned out
of office become the secret enemies of the State. The great
powers of Europe, which saved Turkey from the claws of

Circulation,
380 copies.

Russia by the Berlin Treaty, lately held a Conference at Berlin to settle the Greek frontier. As a Turkish representative was not admitted to the Conference, the Porte declared that the decision of the Conference would not be binding upon it. It is to be regretted that, although the Turks have reduced themselves to such a position that their neighbours are compelled to interfere in their family disputes, they have not yet given up their stubbornness. The Berlin Conference has decided that Turkey should make over Janina, Metisovo, and a portion of Zagari to Greece, but she has indignantly rejected this decision and ordered warlike preparations. Although she is now much weaker than before, she is strong enough to encounter such powers as Greece. But we fear the interference of the great powers of Europe. To our thinking, nothing is further from their heart than the destruction of the Turkish empire, but they cannot but try to give effect to their decision. There is reason to think that if war breaks out between Turkey and Greece, it will soon spread over the whole of Europe. The great powers should settle the question about the Greek frontier in such a way that their decision may be acceptable both to Turkey and Greece. If some powers hold a conference to settle a dispute which exists between two other powers, their decision should not be such as should lead to a quarrel among themselves or compel them to declare war against one of the latter. The decision of the Berlin Conference is undoubtedly opposed to the wishes of Turkey. If the European powers think it to be just and impartial, they should induce Turkey to accept it. But if she still persists, they should modify it. On the other hand, it is difficult to realize why she is so opposed to the decision of the Conference? Why did she not herself settle her own affairs as she was repeatedly warned to do by the European powers? Qadri Pasha, the new grand vazir of Turkey, is said to be a very able man. But every new vazir in Turkey is very highly praised at first. The present crisis is a test of the ability of

the Turkish statesmen. If they fail to settle it, none of them will be considered to possess any ability.

The *Panjab-i-Akhbár* of the 17th July states that the European powers have again held a Conference at Berlin. Their object is

The same.

that the Sultan should conduct the administration of Turkey in accordance with their wishes, in order that there may be no ground for complaint and that peace may be maintained in the East. But the fact of the matter is that they have again fallen a dupe to Russian intrigue. The secret object of Russia is to cripple the power of Turkey as much as she can. The late Russo-Turkish war inflicted heavy losses upon the Porte. All its military stores were exhausted, the flower of its army perished, and its liabilities greatly increased. Russia does not think that Turkey has been quite crippled. Accordingly she has instigated Greece to demand the cession of some districts from the Porte, and lately induced the European powers to hold a Conference at Berlin and consider the claims of Greece. The Conference has decided that the Porte should make over some districts to Greece. Now the Porte must either cede the districts to Greece in accordance with the decision of the Conference or prepare for war. In both cases the object of Russia will be attained, i.e., the power of Turkey will be crippled. It is probable that war will break out. Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that Turkey will probably yield to the united voice of the great powers as she has done on previous occasions. This news is reassuring. In our opinion Turkey should accept the decision of the Conference, whether it is just or unjust, and avoid war. If she resorts to arms, she will suffer heavy losses and ultimately have to do what she now refuses to do. It is to be deeply regretted that the great European powers are so easily hoodwinked by Russia. She asks them to call for reforms in Turkey. But her secret object is to find a pretext for declaring war against the Porte. No such maladministration really prevails in Turkey as is generally supposed. The people are perfectly satisfied with the Sultan

Circulation,
275 copies.

and are ready to sacrifice their lives on his behalf. Is this what is meant by maladministration? According to the Berlin Treaty Albania was to be made over to Montenegro by Turkey. But the Albanians have declared themselves to be independent rather than be subject to Montenegro. Russia accuses Turkey of maladministration, but the charge recoils with greater force upon Russia herself. However, the other great powers of Europe do not take her to task, apparently because she is their co-religionist. Turkey has no friend in Europe except England. We hope that the English Government will settle the Greek frontier question satisfactorily. Mr. Goschen, the British envoy at Constantinople, who is an able statesman, should consider what are the rights and privileges of the Porte, and whether European powers are justified in giving effect to their decision by force of arms.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 17th July publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the East Indian grievances. Indian Association, London, which was held on the 11th June last, and at which a paper was read by Lord Stanley, urging the importance of establishing a court of appeal for Indian grievances, and remarks that great good will undoubtedly accrue from the establishment of the proposed court. (The *Berar Samáchár* of the 19th July also refers to the same subject and highly approves of Lord Stanley's proposal.)

Circulation,
285 copies.

The Legal Practitioners
Act and the Allahabad
High Court.

The *Nasím-i-Agra* of the 20th July complains that the Allahabad High Court has issued some orders in regard to pleaders of the 2nd grade which are opposed to the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act. The writer states that by Circular No. 1 of 1880 of the High Court the pleaders of the 2nd grade, whose certificates are written upon a stamped paper of Rs. 15, were allowed to practise in the courts of Subordinate Judges, Small Cause Courts, and other courts mentioned in clause (d), schedule II of the Legal

Practitioners Act. The High Court then issued Circular No. 6, by which an unjust restriction was imposed upon the freedom of the pleaders of the 2nd grade to plead in the courts of Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Courts. By Circular No. 19 those pleaders have been deprived of the power of pleading in the courts of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners who hear suits up to Rs 5,000.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (Akola) of the 10th July (received on

Circulation,
360 copies.

The Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and the *Urdu Akhbár*.

the 22nd idem) publishes a long article headed "The Director of Public Instruction, Haidarabad Assigned Dis-

tricts, and Ourselves," in English. The editor first gives an English translation of the remarks which he made in the *Urdu Akhbár* of the 3rd July about the appointment of a clerk on Rs. 20 a month in the Book Dépôt by the Director of Public Instruction (see page 462 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for 1880). The ~~editor~~ then states that although his remarks were just and impartial, they appear to have irritated the Director, who has sent him the following letter :—

"SIR,—I find that in your issue of the 3rd instant you have in an article called the attention of the public to an appointment made by me, and declared it contrary to the recent circular orders of the Resident. You will kindly explain your reasons for the statement, which you must know cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed.

"2. You will also give the name of the person who told you that the person has been employed at the recommendation of a close relation of mine, and state whether you believed in the story. If you did, you must take the responsibility of proving it ; if you did not, you will kindly state why you gave publicity to it.

"3. You are also requested to state the names of the persons who were informed by me that the place was not to be filled up."

In regard to the 1st para. of the Director's letter, the editor draws the attention of the Director to the concluding portion of para. 2 of the Resident's Book Circular No. 24 of 1880, and remarks that the instructions therein conveyed clearly mean that preference should be given to the natives of Berar. But the man who has been appointed to the post in question is not only not a Berari or one domiciled in Berar, but it is doubtful whether he has resided in the province continuously for a term of at least three years. As to his qualifications, we even doubt whether he holds any school-certificate at all. The Director could have secured the services of a *bond-fide* and competent Berari had he felt inclined to do so. Those men who had applied to him for the post, and whose applications were rejected, were the natives of Berar strictly so called, and one of them has even passed the 9th Standard Examination, or the test qualifying him for the higher grades of the public service. In regard to paras. 2 and 3 of the Director's letter, the editor remarks:—"Considering our duty towards the public, we simply regret to state that he asks us to do more than what we can or are allowed to do." In the end, the editor states that the statements made by him in the *Urdu Akhbár* of the 3rd July are correct and will prove them, if necessary.

The same paper has another long article on the same subject in the issue of the 17th July, which is thus criticised by the *Berar Samáchár* in an English article:—

"When we characterised the writings of the *Urdu Akhbár* as frivolous effusions in our last issue, we did not expect that the editor would come forward so promptly to supply the proof of what we said. In his last article in connection with the subject of the appointment in the Government Book Depôt, the editor has not only failed to prove any of his statements, but has filled some columns of his paper with irrelevant personalities and incoherent jargon.

"Our readers will recollect that the editor asserted in his first article on the subject--(1) that in appointing Gopal Viswanath the Director 'crossed the limit of the Resident's Book Circular,' (2) that the Rao Bahadur told some matriculated and other candidates that the place was not to be filled up, and (3) that the successful candidate was recommended by a close relation of the Director.

"Rao Bahadur Dandekar has declared all these statements to be 'mischievously false,' and the most audacious and defamatory falsehood that Gopal had been recommended by a relation of the Director is withdrawn by the editor himself. The writer says:—

" 'We had our own doubts about this statement, and therefore to get out the pith of the popular rumour we gave publicity to it in such a way as would not hold us responsible for its truth.'

"This passage will speak for itself. It shows that the editor was base enough to insinuate an unfounded imputation against a most worthy officer, but was too cowardly to take the responsibility of the statement upon himself. He falsely characterises his invented statement as the 'pith of the popular rumour' which existed only in his imagination and had been heard by nobody before the *Urdu Akhbār* of the 3rd instant was published.

"In support of the statement that in appointing the man the Resident's orders were disregarded, all that the editor has said is that

" 'He (Gopal) cannot be able to prove that he has lived in Berar for more than four years continuously.'

Now the Resident's orders on the point are clear and are as follows:—

" 2. Accordingly it is hereby directed that no person shall, without the special sanction of the Commissioner or Resident, be appointed to any Government office in Berar unless he be

native of or shall have resided continuously for a term of at least three years in the province.'

" It will thus be seen that neither the letter nor the spirit of the Resident's instructions has been violated by the Director. As regards the remaining statement, the editor confesses that ' he cannot *vouchsafe* its accuracy.' It will thus appear that the falsity of the main statements has not only been declared by the Director, but proved out of the editor's own mouth.

" The editor still shamelessly persists in the reckless assertion that the circular was disregarded by the Director ; but we need say nothing more on the point, as all the facts are now before the public.

" Gopal Viswanath was considered by the Director fit to hold the Karkoonship temporarily, but the editor of the *Urdu Akhbár* does not think so ! He considers himself to be a better judge than the Rao Bahadur in these matters !! We do not know which to admire most—the self-complacent vanity of the writer, his audacity in venturing to publish extravagant assertions, or his boundless confidence in the readiness of his readers to swallow the most worthless gibberish.

" We hope that we shall not be compelled take up this subject again. We said in our last issue that the effusions of our contemporary were beneath notice, and we regretted that the Director should have condescended to notice them. We are still of the same opinion ; but as the Director considered it necessary to notice the subject, we were compelled to place all the facts before our readers. We are also bound to abide by the opinions of our readers, some of whom think that as long as the productions of the fertile imagination of an unscrupulous writer consist in harmless falsehoods, such as the description of the distribution of prizes by the Resident in the Amraoti High School, the overflowing of the river at Yalla, the transfer of the Berar administration to the Government of Bombay, &c., &c. (for which there was not the least foundation), nobody would take the trouble of noticing them ;

but when an insignificant temporary appointment made in the ordinary course of business by a high officer of Government, whose justice and impartiality are well known, is maliciously criticised, and a tissue of falsehoods set forth with unequalled audacity, it is but just that all the facts should be placed before the people.

“ We need hardly say that we are not blind admirers of the present Director of Public Instruction. We do not approve of his policy in all its details and we never said that his administration was altogether faultless ; but that is no reason why we should withhold from him credit for that strict justice and thorough impartiality which characterise the management of his Department, and allow him to be defamed with impunity by a writer whose applications for appointments in the Department he considered it his duty to reject on some occasions.”

The *Berar Samáchár* of the 19th July makes the following remarks in regard to a complaint
The *Urdu Akhbár* (Akola). which appeared in the *Urdu Akhbár* of the 10th July against Major Thomson :—

Circulation,
250 copies.

“ We regret to see that Major Thomson of the Buldana district has been maliciously and grossly maligned by the editor of the *Urdu Akhbár*, who states that ever since that officer's appointment to the court at Malkapur he has been holding his cutchery at Buldana, and that he neglects the work of his court. Now the real facts of the case are these :—Since the middle of October last, with the exception of a few weeks when he was superintending the fair at Deolgaum Raja, Major Thomson has been continually either in the Malkapur taluk or at Malkapur itself until the beginning of April, when, in consequence of his officiating for Colonel Bushby for three months, his court was necessarily closed. He is now permitted to hold his court at head-quarters during the rains, but this cannot cause inconvenience, because as Buldana borders on the Malkapur taluk, nearly half of that taluk is nearer to Buldana than to Malkapur.

"As regards the charge against this officer of neglecting the work of his court, the mis-statement is if possible still more glaring, for if the Judicial Commissioner's last printed quarterly statement of civil work performed by each officer be referred to, it will be seen that Major Thompson disposed of more than three times as many civil suits as all the remaining European Assistant Commissioners of the province put together ; and also, during the same time, disposed of nearly double the number of miscellaneous cases of all these officers put together.

"The slanderous attacks of this paper have become a perfect nuisance, and we regret that the only return this editor is willing to render for the education received by him from a beneficent and indulgent Government is maliciously to slander and defame its officers."

The same paper complains that the official news published in the Residency Orders is generally stale and antiquated. Notifications and orders which have already appeared in the *Government Gazette* are reproduced in the Residency Orders after a fortnight or later. In order to remove this evil the writer makes two proposals :—(1) the Residency Orders should be published once a week instead of once a fortnight ; (2) a branch State Railway should be constructed from Akola to Haidarabad via Bassim, Nandeir, Kowlass, and Secunderabad. The distance from Akola to Haiderabad by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is about 700 miles, but the proposed railway will reduce this distance to 200 miles.

Circulation,
115 copies.

The publication of notices for the sale of property in execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

The *Naiar-i-Azam* (Moradabad) of the 12th July states at hitherto, when the property of a judgment-debtor was to be sold by a lower civil court in execution of a decree, a notice was published to that effect by the court in the local vernacular newspapers, and the cost, which was very small, realized from the decree-

holder. The result of publishing the notice was that the judgment-debtor or his relatives had no pretext for raising any objections at the time of sale. But the District Judges have lately received a letter No. 1654, dated 25th June, from the Registrar to the High Court, prohibiting the district subordinate courts from publishing such notices in local newspapers in future. Permission has, however, been given for the publication of such notices in local newspapers and the *Government Gazette* in regard to the sale of indigo-factories and other property of this kind. The prohibition of the publication of such notices is objectionable on several grounds. First, the courts will be exposed to a great deal of unnecessary trouble in disposing of the objections which will be raised by judgment-debtors to the sale of their property. Secondly, the judgment-debtors will be able to throw many obstacles in the way of the sale of their property. Thirdly, the proprietors of newspapers will suffer a great loss which they can ill afford to bear.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 17th July publishes the case of the jailor of the Etah prison. The particulars of a case which has lately been decided by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh. When the Inspector-General of Prisons paid a visit to the jail at Etah on the 22nd January last, he discovered some discrepancies in the jail accounts. The jailor was at once suspended and made over to the Magistrate. He was charged with having misappropriated some public money. He stated that the money was appropriated by Dr. Ellis, the Superintendent of the Jail, to his private use. But he was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Aligarh and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300 and to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years. The writer complains that the Judge did not examine the jailor's witnesses nor the official documents which the court had sent for from the jail at his instance, but confession of guilt was extorted from him by force. The Magistrate of Etah remarks in his judgment that if Dr. Ellis had exercised proper supervision over his subordinates

Circulation,
250 copies.

and examined the accounts with ordinary care before signing them, the jailor would not have been able to commit the offence with which he has been charged. Even if the Superintendent did not misappropriate the money, as stated by the jailor, why has he not been punished for carelessness? When indulgence was shown to him, the jailor should also have been acquitted. It is generally believed that the Superintendent escaped scot-free because he is a European.

Circulation,
115 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rohilkhand Akhbár* (Moradabad) of the 17th July complains that one **A fatal incident.** Pirya Das, younger brother of one Badri Pershad, *vakil*, has killed his *syce*. The writer states that he is a well-to-do man and a *mukhtar* of some *rāises*. He is a strong and ill-tempered man. On the 7th July, when he and his brother were seated outside the court, he left his seat, went to his brother and ordered his *syce* to bring his papers. He awaited the arrival of the *syce* for some time, but he did not come. He returned to his own seat and began to abuse the *syce* for the delay. The *syce* gave some sharp answers. He became very angry and struck the *syce* two or three blows with his fist on his chest. The *syce* immediately fell on the ground and died. On this Pirya Das scratched his legs in some places with a nail, placed his dead body in his *ikka*, and went to the police-station. The police took the dead body and allowed him to go home. He alleges that when the deceased was driving his *ikka*, the horse shied and kicked the deceased on the chest, and that the deceased died of the effects of the injuries he received. But it should be observed that his horse is a very weak animal and would not sell for more than ten or twelve rupees. He draws the *ikka* with difficulty. It is absurd that he should ever shy. There is reason to think that the accused will evade punishment by paying a bribe to the police. It is to be regretted that hundreds of men commit murders and escape punishment by paying bribes to the police. God will some day take the officers to task

for this. (The writer does not state where the accused lives).

The *Panjab-i-Akhbár* of the 17th July, in regard to the complaint which appeared in the *Safir-i-Hind* to the effect that Dr. Leitner, the principal of the Lahore College, towards a student.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The alleged misconduct of Dr. Leitner, the principal of the Lahore College, towards a student. Dr. Leitner did not beat the student, but merely rebuked him for misconduct. But the writer in the *Safir-i-Hind* has represented matters as if Dr. Leitner were the Superintendent of a house of correction, or had the power of life and death in his hand and the honour and lives of the students of the college were in danger. He is a high Government officer, a distinguished scholar, and a great friend of the natives. It is an act of gross ingratitude on the part of the correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* to attempt to bring him into disrepute by publishing a false complaint against him. The editor of the *Safir-i-Hind* has shown himself to be still more ungrateful by publishing it in his paper. No other editor would ever publish it.

A correspondent of the same paper praises Dr. Leitner

The same.

for his services in the cause of education in the Panjab, and in regard to

the complaint which has been published against him in the *Safir-i-Hind* remarks that he only rebuked Sri Ram. Some persons who bear ill-will against him induced Sri Ram and his class-fellows not to go to the college for a day or two. In regard to the alleged unpopularity of the Lahore College, the writer remarks that some Musalmans of the Panjab may have sent their sons to the Aligarh College for instruction because it is a national college, but this does not show that the Lahore College is unpopular.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind*

The alleged misconduct of Dr. Leitner, the principal of the Lahore College, towards a student.

(Amritsar) of the 17th July states that a letter has been published in the *Bengali* of Calcutta which gives a full account of the quarrel between

Dr. Leitner and his pupil Sri Ram. It appears that for a small thing Dr. Leitner very cruelly beat Sri Ram and abused him. Moreover, he told the students that if any of them went to the Brahmo Samaj his name would be struck off from the list of students, and prohibited them from holding the meetings of their literary club in the college as they hitherto used to do. The editor of the *Bengali* says that the students in the Panjab appear to be very timid. They should have given a lesson to Dr. Leitner then and there which he would never forget. The wild assault committed by him is simply disgraceful. Although he does such things as this, he pretends to be a friend of the Panjab. The *Safir-i-Hind* then remarks that Dr. Leitner's prohibiting the students from attending the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj shows that he not only gives them secular education, but also looks after their creeds. What power has he to prohibit them from going to these religious assemblies? Does he wish to become also their spiritual guide? The Panjab Government should see to this.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 13th July

The Tahsildars' Examination, Panjab.

makes some complaints in regard to the Tahsildars' Examination in the

Panjab, which are as follows :—

First.—The last Tahsildars' Examination was held on the 5th and 6th of February, but the results were not known till June. Even the results of the University examinations, where the number of examinees is much larger, are published only one or two months after the examination.

Secondly.—The list of subjects in which the examinees are examined was published in 1876. Since then several Acts have been repealed and some new Acts passed, but no revised list

has yet been published. The candidates have twice been deceived in regard to the Specific Relief Act. That Act is not included in the list of subjects, nor is it a substitute of any Act mentioned in the list and repealed since. Questions were set in that Act at the examination in 1879. The candidates thought that this was done by mistake. But questions were again set at the examination held in February last.

Thirdly.—The last examination was held in February without giving sufficient notice to the candidates to prepare themselves for it. The notice was given only a few days before the examination.

Fourthly.—It is not known when the next examination will be held. It should not be held in September, because the candidates cannot study during the hot weather owing to heat, and in the rainy weather, specially in September, fever or cholera breaks out.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 16th July states that some Englishmen at home contend that the

Circulation,
380 copies.

The use of opium and spirituous liquors. Government should put a stop to the cultivation and sale of opium in India, obviously because the use of opium is injurious to health. But the use of spirituous liquors is worse than that of opium and is widely spreading in India, especially in the Panjab. The Government should prohibit the sale both of opium and spirituous liquors. The prohibition would undoubtedly involve a great loss of revenue, but great good would accrue from it to the people.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 19th July publishes a letter communicated by Babu Harish Chander of Benares. The writer refers to the letter sent by Her Majesty to Lord Harrowby, the President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the occasion of the late meeting of the Society, expressing her sympathy with the objects of that

Circulation,
300 copies.

Society, and asks the inhabitants of Benares to memorialise the municipal committee or the local Government, praying for the establishment of a committee at Benares for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The writer states that some time ago the municipal committee of Benares issued an order prohibiting fowlers from torturing birds in the *bazar* in order to extort alms, but this order is not observed by the fowlers. Some time ago butchers were ordered to hang a *parda* before their shops, but they have lately discontinued doing so. No one should be allowed to carry flesh exposed in the public streets and thoroughfares. A wall should be built around the premises of the Durga temple in order that passers-by may not see the animals being sacrificed. Fishing should be allowed only at certain *ghá's* and during certain hours. Over-loading of animals should be prohibited.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th July publishes an account of the meeting which was held on the 29th May last by the gentry of Bareilly through the exertions of Lala Lachmi Narain, a banker of that place, to consider the question of the revival of the Bareilly College, which was abolished about three years ago. Mr. Reid, the Collector of Bareilly, occupied the chair. The meeting decided to raise subscriptions for the purpose. Subscriptions of over four and a half thousand rupees have already been promised. Mr. Reid, the Collector, has promised to give Rs. 1,000, Lala Lachminarain, Rs. 1,500, and Munshi Nawal Kishore, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, Rs. 1,000.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(505)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Ajub-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh,	July 16th & 19th	July 19th & 22nd respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 14th	" 16th	280 "
3 <i>Ajman-i-Ahbar</i>	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Ali Hussain Khan	" 15th	" 19th	120 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Kanta Prasad	" 17th	" 20th	125 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Zam</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Mokand Ram	" 14th	" 17th	1,250 copies (in- cluding 380 copies taken by Govt.)
							125 copies.
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Tanqashti</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Puran Chand	" 16th	" 20th	...
7 <i>Akhbar-i-Qadher</i>	... Ditto	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Ganga Prasad	" 17th	" 20th	...
8 <i>Almat-ul-Alkar</i>	... Delhi	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	" 13th	" 17th	80 "
9 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-Engg.	... Bi-weekly	... Golab Rai	" 17th & 20th	" 19th & 22nd respectively.	282 copies (in- cluding 65 co- pies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	... Almorah	... Hindi	... Bi-monthly,	... Sada Nand	" 15th	" 20th	50 copies.
11 <i>Arijman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Chandan Lal	" 17th	" 22nd	185 "
12 <i>Arijman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Mir Nusar Ali	" 16th	" 19th	380 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13 <i>Azmat-ul-Ahbar</i>	... Lucknow,	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Tegh Bahadur	" 5th	" 20th	100 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Ashraatul-Sunnat</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Muhammad Hussain,	For May	1880.	350 copies.
15	<i>Berar Mir</i>	Elichpur	Marathi	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	July 13th	July 22nd	105 "
16	<i>Berar Sandesh</i>	Akola	Marathi-Eng-	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	," 19th	," 17th	250 "
17	<i>Dababah-i-Qaisri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	," 17th	," 22nd	220 "
18	<i>Dababah-i-Sikandri</i>	Raumpur	Urdu	Ditto	," Muhammad Hussain	," 19th	," 21st	409 "
19	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Urdu	Ditto	," Mirza Muhammad	," 17th	," 18th	250 "
20	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	," Hussain.	," 16th	," 20th	...
21	<i>Perogh Benares</i>	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	," Muhammad Sultan,	," 11th	," 18th	...
22	<i>Gacchitor Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	,"	," 16th	," 16th	...
23	<i>Indian Punch</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	," Noroz Ali Khan	," 16th	," 17th	100 "
24	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng-	Bi-weekly	," Mahendro Nath	," 14th & 17th	," 17th & 20th	275 "
			Ish.		Sen.		respectively,	
25	<i>Jakka's Tur</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganesh Lal	," 16th	," 19th	100 "
26	<i>Jdt. Jassheed</i>	Moradabad,	Urdu	Ditto	," Jamshed Ali	," 11th	," 16th	125 "
27	<i>Kernanah</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	," Muhammad Yaqub,	," 19th	," 21st	250 "
28	<i>Kutchi Patrika</i>	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	," Baleshwar Prasad,	," 16th	," 17th	550 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
29	<i>Kutub-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven	," 10th	," 22nd	362 copies.
30	<i>Kutub-Vachan-Sudha</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	," 10th	," 19th	300 "
31	<i>Kutub-Kandah-i-Ahsan</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	," Mir Hasan	," 16th	," 19th	105 "
32	<i>Kutub-Kandah-i-Pun.</i>	Gujr.-B-	Urdu	Ditto	," Brij Lal	," 12th	," 17th	600 "
		W.L.						

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	Prince of Wales' Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	July 20th	1880.	July 22nd	70 copies.
58	Qasir-ul-Akber	Allahabad	Ditto	Shiraj-ud-din Ahmed	18th	" 19th	200 copies.	"
59	Rejhab-i-An	Sialkot	Ditto	Divan Chand	16th	" 21st	700 copies.	"
60	Rakbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	13th	" 16th	425 copies.	"
61	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Bishan Sarup	17th	" 20th	115 copies.	"
62	Sabbha Karpurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 19th	" 20th	200 copies.	"
63	Sadig-ul-Akber	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Abdul-Qudus	15th	" 18th	275 copies.	"
64	Safri-i-Hind	Amritsar	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	17th	" 19th	200 copies.	"
65	Sadd-ul-Akber	Budaw	Ditto	Afzal Ali	15th	" 19th	100 copies.	"
66	Sejwan Kirri Sardar	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Banshi Dhar	" 20th	200 copies.	"
67	Sharabha Tahir	Urdu	Weekly	Anis Ahmad Khan,	19th	" 21st	70 copies.	"
68	Shole-i-Tir	Cawnpore	Ditto	Halder Ali	20th	" 22nd	300 copies.	"
69	Sohaili Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Wiliyat Ali	18th	" 16th	300 copies.	"
70	Urdu Akber	Akola	Marathi-English.	Ditto	10th & 17th	" 22nd	360 copies.	"

PRIYAS DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE M.W. Z. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD :
THE 27th JULY, 1880. }
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